

Criminal Justice and Public Safety

PUBLIC 521 An Act To Amend the Laws Governing the Display of Fireworks LD 1744
and Indoor Pyrotechnics

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
DUPLESSIE HATCH PH	OTP-AM	H-644

Public Law 2003, chapter 521 amends the law regarding pyrotechnics as follows.

1. It requires a person to apply for a permit from the Commissioner of Public Safety 20 days before conducting a fireworks display, instead of 10 days before as currently required.
2. It increases the amount of public liability insurance that an applicant for a permit to conduct a fireworks display must have from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.
3. It requires the State Fire Marshal or the State Fire Marshal's designee to monitor all indoor pyrotechnic events.
4. It delineates license renewal procedures for fireworks technicians.

PUBLIC 535 An Act To Expand the State Fire Marshal's Responsibilities and To LD 1731
Clarify That the Commissioner of Public Safety Will Follow the
Maine Administrative Procedure Act when Adopting Certain Rules

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
BLANCHETTE HATCH PH	OTP-AM	H-681

Public Law 2003, chapter 535 expands the responsibility of the State Fire Marshal to include protection of the public in the area of incendiary devices and makes it clear that the Commissioner of Public Safety must follow the Maine Administrative Procedure Act when making rules involving life safety and property protection. Public Law 2003, chapter 535 also updates the definition of "explosives" in Title 17-A, section 1001; amends the headnote of Title 25, section 2452 to better reflect the purpose of the law; and changes the phrase "outdoor gatherings" to "mass outdoor gatherings," as defined in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 22, section 1601.

PUBLIC 540 An Act To Amend the Law Providing Restitution to Victims of LD 1738
Timber Theft

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<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
SMITH N BRYANT	OTP-AM	H-690

Public Law 2003, chapter 540 amends the law awarding restitution for the unlawful cutting of trees by specifying that, at the request of the prosecutor, the court may suspend all or a portion of the forfeiture adjudged for unlawfully cutting trees and apply it to restitution to the property owner of the unlawfully cut trees.

PUBLIC 556 An Act To Increase the Amount of Restitution Allowed for State LD 1821 and Municipal Fire Service

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
DUPLESSIE BRYANT	OTP-AM	H-713

Public Law 2003, chapter 556 increases limits on restitution that may be paid by persons engaging in out-of-door burning. Current law provides that any person who engages in out-of-door burning in violation of the law or who fails to comply with any stated permit condition or restriction commits a Class E crime. If the State proves that while in violation that person's out-of-door fire resulted in fire suppression costs to municipalities or State Government, the court may order restitution to a municipality not exceeding \$2,000 and total restitution to municipalities and the State not exceeding \$10,000. Public Law 2003, chapter 556 increases the limit on restitution to \$25,000 for a municipality and \$125,000 for total restitution to municipalities and State Government.

PUBLIC 559 An Act To Amend the Maine Emergency Medical Services Act of LD 1762 1982

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
BULL HATCH PH	OTP-AM	H-709

Public Law 2003, chapter 559 extends the deadline for the completion of the ambulance vehicle operators course requirements from January 1, 2005 to January 1, 2007, corrects inconsistencies regarding complaint procedures between the Maine Emergency Medical Services Act of 1982 and the Maine Administrative Procedure Act and clarifies the confidentiality provisions in the areas of quality assurance and investigations regarding licensees in the emergency medical services field. Public Law 2003, chapter 559 also clarifies that both investigative records and complaints become public records upon the conclusion of an investigation, unless they are confidential pursuant to another provision of law, and changes from January 31, 2004 to January 31, 2005 the date by which the Commissioner of Public Safety must complete a study of the statewide emergency medical services system and report findings and suggested legislation to the Legislature.

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PUBLIC 560 **An Act To Maintain the Current Statutes Regarding Unlawful** **LD 1832**
EMERGENCY **Solicitation To Benefit Law Enforcement Agencies**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
	OTP	

Public Law 2003, chapter 560 removes language that repeals the current law regarding unlawful solicitation to benefit law enforcement officers and agencies. Public Law 2003, chapter 560 continues to allow a person to solicit as long as property solicited in no way tangibly benefits the solicitor.

Public Law 2003, chapter 560 was enacted as an emergency measure effective March 17, 2004.

PUBLIC 565 **An Act Requiring Blood Testing of All Drivers Involved in Fatal** **LD 1803**
 Accidents

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
BOWLES	OTP-AM	H-712
DUPLESSIE		

Public Law 2003, chapter 565 amends the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 29-A by requiring that, in cases when there is probable cause to believe that death has occurred or will occur as a result of an accident, the investigating officer shall cause a blood test to be administered on every operator involved in the accident as soon as practicable following the accident. The officer may also cause a breath test or any other chemical test to be administered if the officer determines appropriate. Operators shall submit to and complete all tests administered. Except as otherwise provided in Title 29-A, section 2522, subsection 2, testing must be conducted in accordance with Title 29-A, section 2521, which governs drivers' implied consent to chemical tests.

PUBLIC 570 **An Act To Revise the Minimum Firefighter Safety Standards** **LD 1789**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
DUPLESSIE	OTP-AM	H-691
EDMONDS		

Public Law 2003, chapter 570 updates Maine's firefighter personal equipment and clothing safety standards to meet National Fire Protection Association standards. Specifically, if new equipment is purchased, it must meet the safety standard in effect at the time of the purchase. If used protective clothing that is not new is acquired, the clothing must at least meet the standards in effect in 1987. Any protective clothing purchased prior to 1987 that

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does not meet National Fire Protection Association standards must be replaced. Public Law 2003, chapter 570 also expands firefighter training requirements to include “education” requirements and moves language requiring hearing protection to the provision of law establishing standards for equipment and clothing. Public Law 2003, chapter 570 has an effective date of July 1, 2005 in order to give fire departments time to comply with the new standards.

PUBLIC 620 An Act To Enhance Professionalism of Private Investigators in this State LD 1014

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
BUNKER CARPENTER	OTP-AM	H-249 H-832 BRANNIGAN

Public Law 2003, chapter 620 makes the following changes to the current licensing requirements for private investigators.

1. It changes the time when a private investigator's license may be renewed after initial licensure from every 2 to every 4 years and doubles the renewal fee to \$400.
2. It changes the term of an investigative assistant's license from one year with a possibility of a 6-month extension to 2 years and doubles the fee to \$600.
3. It clarifies that presentation of a badge by a private investigator or an investigative assistant to cause another person to believe that the private investigator or investigative assistant is a sworn peace officer is a Class D crime.
4. It clarifies that a private investigator or investigative assistant who contracts with a state law enforcement agency is bound by that agency's confidentiality obligations.

PUBLIC 656 An Act To Implement the Recommendations of the Commission To Improve Community Safety and Sex Offender Accountability Regarding Public Notification by Law Enforcement LD 1847

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
	OTP-AM	H-852

Public Law 2003, chapter 656 is one of the recommendations of the Commission to Improve Community Safety and Sex Offender Accountability, established pursuant to Resolve 2003, chapter 75. Public Law 2003, chapter 656 directs the Board of Trustees of the Maine Criminal Justice Academy to set minimum policy standards for law enforcement agencies to use in developing community notification policies regarding sex offenders.

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PUBLIC 657 An Act To Amend the Maine Criminal Code and Motor Vehicle LD 1844
Laws as Recommended by the Criminal Law Advisory Commission

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
	OTP-AM MAJ	H-853
	OTP-AM MIN	

Public Law 2003, chapter 657 does the following.

1. It adds "date of birth" to the information that must be provided to a law enforcement officer upon request by the person to whom a summons is issued or delivered, adds the word "correct" relative to the information to be supplied by the person and strikes an exception relative to use of nonconforming forms that no longer is relevant.
2. It addresses a defect in the statute prohibiting obstruction of government administration.
3. It repeals Title 17-A, section 1158 and replaces it with section 1158-A, which clarifies statutes dealing with forfeiture of firearms.
4. It replaces Title 17-A, section 1202, subsection 1-B in order to address the constitutional defect of 2-year probation periods for persons convicted of Class D or Class E crimes involving domestic violence and eliminates the necessity of the State's pleading and the jury's having to find that the Class D or Class E crime involved "domestic violence" by specifically enumerating the Class D or Class E crimes that automatically qualify and by having the State plead and the jury find that the qualifying crime was committed by the person "against a family or household member," as defined in Title 19-A, section 4002, subsection 4. It also makes clear that imposition of the extended period of probation is further conditioned upon the court's ordering the person to complete a certified batterers' intervention program as defined in Title 19-A, section 4014 and that termination of the extended probation period requires a judicial finding that the probationer has served at least one year of probation, has successfully completed a certified batterers' program and has met all other conditions of probation.
5. It clarifies that, in the event there is a failure by the State to comply with the time limits set forth in Title 17-A, section 1205-C for initial proceedings on a probation violations, a court may, but is not required to, issue an order that, pending initial appearance, the probationer be released on personal recognizance.
6. It eliminates the constitutional question raised by Maine's 2-tier system for terms of imprisonment for Class A crimes by replacing that system with a single 0 - to 30-year range. This change anticipates that the Law Court, through the case-by-case sentence review process, will develop and apply criteria that will avoid the imposition of excessively harsh sentences within the single range.
7. It adds the culpable mental state of "intentionally" to Title 29-A, section 105, subsection 4 regarding the enforcement of the motor vehicle laws in order to conform it to Title 17-A, sections 15-A regarding issuance of summons for a criminal offense and 17 regarding enforcement of civil actions.

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PUBLIC 677 An Act To Require Law Enforcement Agencies To Adopt Policies LD 891 **Concerning Recording and Preservation of Interviews**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
STRIMLING	OTP-AM MAJ	H-880 MILLS J
NORBERT	ONTP MIN	S-405

Public Law 2003, chapter 677 directs the Board of Trustees of the Maine Criminal Justice Academy to set minimum standards for and all law enforcement agencies to formally adopt written policies regarding procedures to deal with the digital, electronic, audio, video or other recording of law enforcement interviews of suspects in serious crimes and the preservation of investigative notes and records in such cases.

PUBLIC 706 An Act To Improve the Operations of the Department of LD 1764 **Corrections and the Safety of State Correctional Facilities**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
BLANCHETTE	OTP-AM	H-749
HATCH PH		S-576 CATHCART

Public Law 2003, chapter 706 makes a number of changes to the Juvenile Code and corrections laws. Public Law 2003, chapter 706 does the following.

1. It specifies that a bound-over juvenile be detained with adults, instead of juveniles, once the juvenile attains 18 years and 6 months of age.
2. It eliminates an extra court hearing and helps put a juvenile in an appropriate placement more quickly.
3. It clarifies the limitations on juvenile detention and commitment and changes the psychiatric provisions for juvenile detainees to be identical to the ones for committed juveniles.
4. It repeals language directing the attorney representing the State to provide a custodian with a statement showing the length of a person's detention. This provision was inadvertently left in law when the responsibility of providing a custodian with a statement of the length of a person's detention was transferred to sheriffs.
5. It amends detention language to specify that a person may not be detained at or committed to a corrections facility if that person is more appropriately a subject for intensive temporary out-of-home treatment services or for in-home treatment services provided by or through the Department of Behavioral and Developmental Services as agreed upon by the Commissioner of Behavioral and Developmental Services and the Commissioner of Corrections.
6. It directs the Department of Corrections to report the impact of changes to the juvenile detention and commitment laws by March 1, 2005 to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having

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jurisdiction over criminal justice matters. Upon receiving the report, the committee may report out a bill.

7. It moves the crime of violating an interstate compact for adult offender supervision to the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 17-A, while leaving a reference to the crime in the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision.
8. It changes the fund to which fees received from probationers are deposited to the adult community corrections account. Public Law 2003, chapter 706 requires restitution collected for victims who cannot be located to be forwarded to the Treasurer of State to be handled as unclaimed property. It also clarifies that a person who is discharged from a facility is still liable for restitution ordered and if that person is remanded to another facility, the restitution collected must be used to defray the facility's costs.
9. It establishes the state council required under the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision and the Interstate Compact for Juveniles, designates the compact administrators and repeals the obsolete Interstate Compact for Out-of-State Parolee Supervision.

PUBLIC 707 An Act To Implement the Recommendations of the Commission To LD 1856
Improve the Sentencing, Supervision, Management and
Incarceration of Prisoners

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
	OTP-AM	H-833
		H-976 BLANCHETTE
		S-571 GAGNON

Public Law 2003, chapter 707 increases from 17 to 23 the membership of the Commission to Improve the Sentencing, Supervision, Management and Incarceration of Prisoners, which was created pursuant to Public Law 2003, chapter 451. The new members added include a representative of the Maine Chiefs of Police Association; domestic violence and sexual assault victims service providers; the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife; and one senator representing the 2nd-largest political party in the Senate and one representative representing the 2nd-largest political party in the House of Representatives. Legislators may continue to serve on the commission, even if not reelected to serve in the Legislature in November 2004. Public Law 2003, chapter 707 also extends the life of the commission to January 2005, authorizing 4 additional meetings and a final report, including legislation, to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over criminal justice and public safety matters.

PUBLIC 711 An Act To Further Implement the Recommendations of the LD 1903
Commission To Improve the Sentencing, Supervision, Management
and Incarceration of Prisoners and the Recommendations of the
Commission To Improve Community Safety and Sex Offender
Accountability

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<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
	OTP-AM	H-860 H-884 BLANCHETTE S-601 CATHCART

Public Law 2003, chapter 711 combines the recommendations of the Commission to Improve the Sentencing, Supervision, Management and Incarceration of Prisoners, which was established pursuant to Public Law 2003, chapter 451 and the recommendations of the Commission to Improve Community Safety and Sex Offender Accountability, which was established pursuant to Resolve 2003, chapter 75. Public Law 2003, chapter 711 also incorporates proposed changes to LD 617, "An Act Amending the Time by Which a Sex Offender or Sexually Violent Predator Must Register" and LD 1729, "An Act to Strengthen the Sex Offender Registration and

Public Law 2003, chapter 711 makes the following changes to the laws regarding sentencing, corrections and sex offender registration and notification.

1. It expands the responsibility of the judicial branch's Drug Coordinator to include all criminal diversion programs and changes the title of the position to "Coordinator of Diversion and Rehabilitation Programs."
2. It repeals and replaces the section of law regarding the crime of burglary of a motor vehicle, breaking the crime into a Class C offense if the burglary involves a forcible entry and a Class D offense if there is no force used in entering the vehicle.
3. It amends the section of law regarding the Class C crime of escape by removing from the crime an inmate's failure to appear for work, school or a meeting with the inmate's supervising officer while that inmate is on intensive supervision or supervised community confinement. Failure to do any of these becomes an administrative violation under the Department of Corrections.
4. It creates 2 new sentencing alternatives. Deferred disposition may be used for certain persons who have pled guilty to a Class C, Class D or Class E crime. Administrative release may be used for certain persons who have been convicted of a Class D or Class E crime. The court may convert probation to administrative release and authorize the use of bail for deferred disposition.
5. It restricts the use of probation for Class D and Class E crimes to those crimes involving domestic violence, sex offenses and repeat OUI offenses.
6. It reduces for all crimes, except those involving domestic violence and sex offenses, the length of time a person may be sentenced to probation to 4 years for Class A crimes, 3 years for Class B crimes and 2 years for Class C crimes. Sex offenses and crimes involving domestic violence continue to be eligible for probation not to exceed 6 years for Class A crimes and not to exceed 4 years for Class B crimes and Class C crimes.
7. It clarifies that, once a period of probation has commenced, the court has authority to terminate that probation at any time.
8. It provides that a person who is entitled to a deduction from that person's sentence for time spent in detention may be given additional detention credit of up to 2 days per month for good behavior during the time spent in detention.

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9. Except for persons who commit murder, sex offenses or crimes involving domestic violence, it increases the amount of good behavior good time that may be awarded from 2 to 4 days. The increase in good time may be applied to persons who commit crimes on or after August 1, 2004. Persons convicted of the excepted crimes continue to be eligible for a total of only 5 days of good time per month as allowed under current law. The 5-day total includes a combination of good behavior and meritorious good time.
10. Except for persons who commit murder, sex offenses or crimes involving domestic violence, it expands the concept of good time earned for work to include good time earned for education and rehabilitation and increases the amount that may be awarded from 3 to 5 days for prisoners in state facilities participating in community programs. The increase in good time may be applied to persons who commit crimes on or after August 1, 2004. Again, persons convicted of the excepted crimes continue to be eligible for a total of only 5 days of good time per month as allowed under current law. The 5-day total includes a combination of good behavior and meritorious good time. Those eligible for the increases in good time may earn up to a total of 9 days per month.
11. It precludes a court, in setting the appropriate length of a term of imprisonment, from factoring in the potential impact of good time deductions provided under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 17-A, section 1253, except in cases in which the parties jointly recommend a "time served" sentence or recommend a sentence in which the total term of imprisonment or an unsuspended portion of that term has been calculated to achieve a specific projected release date.
12. It amends language regarding community corrections funds to direct each county to provide documentation verifying to the Department of Corrections that 20% of its funds under the County Jail Prisoner Support and Community Corrections Fund were expended on community corrections in order to receive that 20% of its distribution in the following year. If a county cannot verify the required expenditure, that county's 20% will be distributed to the counties that are in compliance, based on the percentage distribution rate described in Title 34-A, section 1210-A, subsection 3.
13. It gives the Commissioner of Corrections authority to place on supervised community confinement a prisoner with 2 years of incarceration remaining, if that prisoner meets all other eligibility requirements for supervised community confinement. However, the commissioner may not use this expanded authority until the average statewide probation caseload is no more than 90 probationers to one probation officer.
14. It directs the Department of Corrections and the Department of Behavioral and Developmental Services to create a plan of action to address mental illness in the criminal justice system. The departments must report to the Commission to Improve the Sentencing, Supervision, Management and Incarceration of Prisoners by July 1, 2004 and report to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over criminal justice and public safety matters by January 2005.
15. It requests that, by September 30, 2005, the courts, in consultation with the district attorneys, report to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over criminal justice and public safety matters the following: how often the sentencing alternatives of deferred disposition and administrative release were used and an assessment of the effectiveness of these alternatives in ensuring the accountability and rehabilitation of offenders, as well as any impact on recidivism rates; the impact of the use of deferred disposition and administrative release on the resources of the courts; the impact of the use of deferred disposition and administrative release on the resources of the district attorneys; and any recommendations regarding how to improve the procedures for imposing and enforcing the sentencing alternatives of deferred disposition and administrative release. It also requires that by February 1, 2005 the Office of Substance Abuse, in consultation with the district attorneys, make a preliminary report to

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the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over criminal justice and public safety matters regarding the implementation of the sentencing alternatives.

16. It repeals the chapter dealing with sexual exploitation of minors, Title 17, chapter 93-B and reenacts it as Title 17-A, chapter 12 and corrects cross-references.
17. It raises the classification of sex crimes committed against children who have not attained 12 years of age. Without imposing new minimum mandatory sentences, Public Law 2003, chapter 711 provides courts, when victims are under 12 years of age, with an increased potential range of penalties by raising by one class the following crimes:
 - A. Unlawful sexual contact when the actor is at least 3 years older than the victim, from a Class C crime to a Class B crime, and when the actor is at least 3 years older than the victim and there is penetration, from a Class B crime to a Class A crime;
 - B. Visual sexual aggression against a child, only when the person acts for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire, from a Class D crime to a Class C crime;
 - C. Sexual misconduct with a child, from a Class D crime to a Class C crime;
 - D. Solicitation of a child by computer to commit a prohibited act, from a Class D crime to a Class C crime;
 - E. Sexual exploitation of a minor, from a Class B crime to a Class A crime;
 - F. Dissemination of sexually explicit materials, from a Class C crime to a Class crime for the first offense and from a Class B crime to a Class A crime for a subsequent offense; and
 - G. Possession of sexually explicit materials, from a Class D crime to a Class C crime and from a Class C crime to a Class B crime for a subsequent offense.
18. It increases the period of probation for persons convicted of sex crimes committed against children who have not attained 12 years of age. Without imposing minimum mandatory sentences, Public Law 2003, chapter 711 provides courts, when victims are under 12 years of age, with an increased potential range of penalties by increasing periods of probation for persons convicted under Title 17-A, chapter 11 or 12 as follows:
 - A. For a person convicted of a Class A crime, a period of probation not to exceed 18 years;
 - B. For a person convicted of a Class B crime, a period of probation not to exceed 12 years; and
 - C. For a person convicted of a Class C crime, a period of probation not to exceed 6 years.
19. It authorizes the court to sentence a person to probation for life if the person commits gross sexual assault against a person under 12 years of age and that person has a prior conviction for committing gross sexual assault, rape or gross sexual misconduct against a victim who had not attained 12 years of age at the time of the offense. Public Law 2003, chapter 711 also requires the court to attach, as a condition of probation, the requirement that the person participate in counseling or treatment to the satisfaction of the probation officer.

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20. It requires the court, when exercising its sentencing discretion, to give serious consideration to the fact that a person convicted of a Class A crime of gross sexual assault also has a previous conviction for a Class B or Class C crime of unlawful sexual contact, if the State pleads and proves that fact.
21. It requires the court, when exercising its sentencing discretion, to give serious consideration to the fact that a person convicted of a crime under Title 17-A, section 253, subsection 1, paragraph C or Title 17-A, section 282, subsection 1, paragraph C or F committed the crime against a person who had not attained 12 years of age, if the State pleads and proves that fact.
22. It renames "dangerous sexual offender," defined in Title 17-A, section 1252, subsection 4-B, as "repeat sexual assault offender."
23. It changes the names of registration categories in the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act of 1999, also known as the "SORNA of 1999," from "sexually violent predators" and "sex offenders" to "lifetime registrants" and "10-year registrants," respectively and corrects references in other titles.
24. It moves the 2 Class D unlawful sexual contact offenses that currently require lifetime registration to the 10-year registration category.
25. In the SORNA of 1999 it amends the definition of "domicile" and creates the new definition "residence" for the purpose of better tracking and verifying the location of persons who must register. It amends the definitions of "sex offense" and "sexually violent offense" to more accurately comply with the federal registration guidelines, including adding to the list of registerable offenses the former crime of rape, restoring the former crimes of unlawful sexual contact and solicitation of a child by computer to commit a prohibited act, moving from the definition of "sex offense" to "sexually violent offense" the crimes of unlawful sexual contact that involve penetration and adding newly created offenses. It also specifies that for purposes of registration, criminal restraint and kidnapping committed by a parent are not registerable offenses. Public Law 2003, chapter 711 also adds the following new definitions: "another state," "registrant," "jurisdiction," and "tribe" to be more consistent with federal law.
26. It decreases the time period that registrants must register or update registration information with the State Bureau of Identification from 10 days to 5 and adds the requirement that a registrant must notify the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where the person must register or update registration information within 24 hours.
27. It authorizes the State to suspend the requirement that a sex offender or sexually violent predator register during any period in which the registrant leaves the State, establishes a domicile in another state and remains physically absent from the State.
28. It directs the Department of Behavioral and Developmental Services, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Corrections and the Department of Public Safety, in cooperation with the Child Abuse Action Network and the Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault to:
 - A. Identify the subpopulation of potential offenders or young persons at risk of offending because they have been sexually or physically abused or face a significant mental health disability, with recognition of the fact that over 95% of sex offenders are male;
 - B. Identify the types of prevention and treatment currently known to work with these young persons;

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- C. Coordinate prevention and education efforts with the goal of seeking coordinated services to transition at-risk youth to healthy adulthood; and
- D. Report findings to the joint standing committees of the Legislature having jurisdiction over health and human services matters and criminal justice and public safety matters.

P & S 48

An Act To Provide Funding for Court Security

LD 1186

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
STRIMLING	RECALLED TO THE FLOOR PURSUANT TO JOINT RULE 309	S-592 CATHCART

Private and Special Law, chapter 48 appropriates funds for contractual services to provide security at existing courthouses.

RESOLVE 100

**Resolve, To Direct State, County and Local Departments and
Agencies To Coordinate a Single-point Referral and Resource
Service Related to Drug Issues in Washington County**

LD 31

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
BUNKER SHOREY	OTP-AM MAJ ONTP MIN	H-624

Resolve 2003, chapter 100 directs the Department of Behavioral and Developmental Services, the Department of Human Services and the Department of Corrections to work in cooperation with county and local service providers, law enforcement and other interested parties to coordinate a single point of contact for persons in Washington County to receive information and treatment referral services for all drug-related issues. Resolve 2003, chapter 100 also directs the Department of Behavioral and Developmental Services, Office of Substance Abuse to report progress on developing and implementing a single point of contact for Washington County to the joint standing committee having jurisdiction over criminal justice and public safety matters by January 2005.